

amino acids 22-401 of SEQ ID NO:2; .

or a biologically active fragment thereof containing at least 50 amino acids; or a biologically active variant thereof.

13. A method for treating pancytopenias and pancytrophathies in the bone marrow or blood of a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an N-glycosylated polypeptide comprising one of the following amino acid sequences:

amino acids 1-437 of SEQ ID NO:2;

amino acids 1-409 of SEQ ID NO:2;

amino acids 1-401 of SEQ ID NO:2;

amino acids 22-437 of SEQ ID NO:2;

amino acids 22-409 of SEQ ID NO:2;

amino acids 22-401 of SEQ ID NO:2;

or a biologically active fragment thereof containing at least 50 amino acids; or a biologically active variant thereof.

14. A method for treating pancytopenias and pancytrophathies in the bone marrow or blood of a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an N-glycosylated polynucleotide comprising one of the following nucleotide sequences:

nucleotides 1-1600 of SEQ ID NO:1;

nucleotides 36-1346 of SEQ ID NO:1;

nucleotides 36-1262 of SEQ ID NO:1;

nucleotides 36-1238 of SEQ ID NO:1;

nucleotides 39-1346 of SEQ ID NO:1;

nucleotides 39-1262 of SEQ ID NO:1;

nucleotides 39-1238 of SEQ ID NO:1;

nucleotides 99-1346 of SEQ ID NO:1;

nucleotides 99-1262 of SEQ ID NO:1;

nucleotides 99-1238 of SEQ ID NO:1;

or a biologically active fragment thereof; or a biologically active variant thereof;  
wherein the polynucleotide encodes a PRV-1 polypeptide or a functional fragment  
or variant thereof and wherein the patient cell(s) express an effective amount of  
the PRV-1 polypeptide or functional fragment or variant thereof.

15. A method for multiplying endogenous cells and/or established cell lines *ex vivo* or *in vitro*, comprising contacting the cells and/or cell lines with an effective amount of an N-glycosylated polypeptide comprising one of the following amino acid sequences:  
amino acids 1-437 of SEQ ID NO:2;  
amino acids 1-409 of SEQ ID NO:2;  
amino acids 1-401 of SEQ ID NO:2;  
amino acids 22-437 of SEQ ID NO:2;  
amino acids 22-409 of SEQ ID NO:2;  
amino acids 22-401 of SEQ ID NO:2;  
or a biologically active fragment thereof comprising at least 50 amino acids; or a biologically active variant thereof.
16. A method of inhibiting cell growth *in vivo* or *in vitro*, comprising contacting a cell(s) with a cell growth inhibiting amount of an N-glycosylated polypeptide comprising one of the following amino acid sequences:  
amino acids 1-437 of SEQ ID NO:2;  
amino acids 1-409 of SEQ ID NO:2;  
amino acids 1-401 of SEQ ID NO:2;  
amino acids 22-437 of SEQ ID NO:2;  
amino acids 22-409 of SEQ ID NO:2;  
amino acids 22-401 of SEQ ID NO:2;  
or a biologically active fragment thereof comprising at least 50 amino acids; or a biologically active variant thereof.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the polypeptide functions as a cytostatic agent.
18. A method for treating a proliferative disease in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an N-glycosylated polypeptide comprising one of the following amino acid sequences:
  - amino acids 1-437 of SEQ ID NO:2;
  - amino acids 1-409 of SEQ ID NO:2;
  - amino acids 1-401 of SEQ ID NO:2;
  - amino acids 22-437 of SEQ ID NO:2;
  - amino acids 22-409 of SEQ ID NO:2;
  - amino acids 22-401 of SEQ ID NO:2;or a biologically active fragment thereof comprising at least 50 amino acids; or a biologically active variant thereof.
19. The method of claim 18, wherein the proliferative disease is selected from the group consisting of: a myeloproliferative disease, polycythemia rubra vera, essential thrombocythemia, myelofibrosis, CML, leukemia, a lymphoma and a solid tumor.
20. A method of inhibiting cell growth, comprising contacting a cell(s) with a polynucleotide comprising one of the following nucleotide sequences:
  - nucleotides 1-1600 of SEQ ID NO:1;
  - nucleotides 36-1346 of SEQ ID NO:1;
  - nucleotides 36-1262 of SEQ ID NO:1;
  - nucleotides 36-1238 of SEQ ID NO:1;
  - nucleotides 39-1346 of SEQ ID NO:1;
  - nucleotides 39-1262 of SEQ ID NO:1;
  - nucleotides 39-1238 of SEQ ID NO:1;
  - nucleotides 99-1346 of SEQ ID NO:1;
  - nucleotides 99-1262 of SEQ ID NO:1;

nucleotides 99-1238 of SEQ ID NO:1;

or a biologically active fragment thereof; or a biologically active variant thereof;  
wherein the polynucleotide encodes a PRV-1 polypeptide or a functional fragment or  
variant thereof and wherein the cell(s) express a growth inhibiting amount of the PRV-1  
polypeptide or functional fragment or variant thereof.

21. A method for treating a proliferative disease in a patient, comprising  
administering to a patient in need thereof an N-glycosylated polynucleotide  
comprising one of the following nucleotide sequences:

nucleotides 1-1600 of sequence No. 1;  
nucleotides 36-1346 of sequence No. 1;  
nucleotides 36-1262 of sequence No. 1;  
nucleotides 36-1238 of sequence No. 1;  
nucleotides 39-1346 of sequence No. 1;  
nucleotides 39-1262 of sequence No. 1;  
nucleotides 39-1238 of sequence No. 1;  
nucleotides 99-1346 of sequence No. 1;  
nucleotides 99-1262 of sequence No. 1;  
nucleotides 99-1238 of sequence No. 1;

or a biologically active fragment thereof; or a biologically active variant thereof;  
wherein the polynucleotide encodes a PRV-1 polypeptide or a functional fragment or  
variant thereof and wherein the patient cell(s) express an effective amount of the PRV-1  
polypeptide or a functional fragment or variant thereof.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the proliferative disease is selected from the  
group consisting of: a myeloproliferative disease, polycythemia rubra vera,  
essential thrombocythemia, myelofibrosis, CML, leukemia, a lymphoma and a  
solid tumor.